

HAZING CANNOT
BE SUPPRESSED.Admission Made By Commandant
of West Point Academy.

THE SENTIMENT IS FOR IT.

The Practice Is Honored By Long Usage—
The Testimony Before the Military
Court of Inquiry Yesterday—Ritual Hazing
of Two Cadets In 1899—No Information
Obtainable at the Time In Relation
to It—Colonel Otto Hein Tells What He
Knows.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)
West Point, N. Y., Dec. 29.—Lieutenant
Colonel Otto H. Hein, commandant
at the United States Military Academy,
was the first witness called to the
stand today, to testify before the court
of inquiry, appointed to investigate
the allegations of brutal hazing of
cadets, Colonel Hein produced the super-
intendent's sick reports, which
showed that Cadet Booz had only
reported sick once while he was at the
academy. He was excused on that
occasion from one drill, as he was
suffering from an acute attack. The
records made it clear that Booz had
never been absent from breakfast, dinner
or supper while he was a cadet at West
Point.

BRUTAL HAZING.
An extract from the records was
read by the witness, who said Cadet
Booz had availed himself of the Satur-
day evening privileges of going any-
where within the reservation on Satur-
day, August 6th, the day of the Booz-
Keller fight. Booz reported his going
away at 1:55 p. m. and his returning
at 3:15 p. m. In reply to Gen. Closs,
the witness said that in the summer
of 1899, through anonymous letters, the
brutal hazing of Cadets MacArthur
and Haskell came to the knowledge of
the academy officials.

An investigation was immediately
ordered, but no information as to the
facts could be elicited from any of
those examined, among which were
MacArthur and Haskell. The regula-
tions prohibiting hazing provided pun-
ishment for hazing and hazing alike.
In telling of the agreement made by
the fourth-class men in 1899, among
whom were Cadets MacArthur and
Grant, not to submit to hazing, Col.
Hein said:

ASKED TO NAME.
"I called the class together (it was a
very large one) and explained to them
the rules and regulations prohibiting
hazing. I told them if they would
agree not to submit to hazing and
hazing, they would rid the academy of
a foul blot on its reputation."
"Soon afterwards they appealed to
me to be released from this agreement,
but I refused."

IS TRADITIONAL.
Speaking generally of hazing, Col-
onel Hein said:

"Hazing is traditional and I am sorry
to say it is thought by persons inside,
as well as outside of the academy, to be
commendable, and so long as students
hear it spoken of in this way it will be
impossible for the authorities to stamp
it out."

"What methods do you think could
be used to stamp out the evil out of
fourth-class men and subsequent class
encounters?" asked General Closs.
"Why, I consider that a form of hazing,
and so long as the cadets don't
live up to the agreement not to submit
to hazing and the upper class do not
cease interfering with them, it will be
impossible to suppress it."

CADET KNOCKED OUT.
Cadet Truman W. Carrithers, of
Illinois, the next witness, said he was
called out "for disobeying upper class
men and general freshness." His op-
ponent was Mr. Shannon, of the pres-
ent second class.

"What was the result?"
"He was knocked out, sir."
"Did you receive any injuries?" in-
quired General Closs.
"Yes, sir; I have an abrasion on the
forehead and my jaw was broken."
"Did you go to hospital?"
"Yes, sir; I was there just two
weeks."
"Was Shannon a good man?"
"Yes, sir; I thought so," replied the
witness, who laughed as he answered.
He was allowed to go then.

SUPERINTENDENT MILLS.
Col. A. L. Mills, superintendent of the
academy, was then sent for, and after
a few minutes delay he came into
court and was sworn.
He submitted many reports and ex-
tracts regarding the regulations pro-
hibiting hazing and the measures
adopted by the authorities to abolish
the several varieties of which existed at
the post. He also submitted long lists
of cadets who were summarily pun-
ished for violations of these regulations,
but they were merely repetitions of the
extracts of records handed to the
court previously by Commandant Hein.
Speaking of "bracing," the superin-
tendent said: "I do not consider
"bracing" as hazing, but it amounts to
it when carried to excess and causes
physical pain."

For the protection of the fourth-class
men the witness said he had increased
the responsibilities of the first-class
cadets in regard to this end. He felt
that these men, on the verge of grad-
uation, would use their utmost endeav-
ors to abolish hazing.

Col. Mills said that a great deal of
difficulty had been experienced by him
and the other officers in getting in-
formation from cadets about cases of
hazing, on the ground that they might
incriminate themselves.

THE "HOD CARRIERS."
He told of his having secured the
path of a society known as the "Hod

Carriers," which existed among candi-
dates for admission to this academy,
who attended a preparatory school at
Highland Falls, about two miles from
West Point. It was a society composed
of and formed for hazing candi-
dates. Witness said it was of such a
vile nature that he knew he had a good
weapon in his hands. He submitted it
to the cadet body, with the result that
when they saw hazing entailed, the
graduating class of 1900 declared that
they would abolish hazing.

HAZING A FIXTURE.
In reply to Gen. Bates, Col. Mills
said:
"I don't think that hazing can be
effectually stamped out as long as
human nature remains as it is. Even
in colleges and schools and business
concerns it is carried on. For instance
the initiation of a member of the stock
exchange is marked by rough usage
of the new comer. But I think that
by vigilance of the authorities at this
academy and the co-operation of the
cadets themselves it can be kept with-
in such bounds that no injury would
result."

"I have been unremitting in my en-
deavors," continued Col. Mills, "in try-
ing to secure the assistance of the
cadets to this end, and I feel that my
efforts have been successful to a large
extent."

CASE OF CADET BOOZ.
Referring to the case of Oscar L.
Booz, he said:
"I had information that I had of
the case in a letter I received from the
editor of the Intelligencer, of
Doylstown, Pa., in which he said that
Booz was dying from the effects of se-
vere injuries he had received in a fight
at West Point and also from the ef-
fects of having swallowed some liquid
substance."

"This letter was dated November 27,
1899. I immediately investigated the
case and replied to the letter November
28, saying that Oscar L. Booz had re-
signed on account of weak eyes and
that he had received no serious injury
in the fight mentioned."

"Did you ever in any way call Cadet
Booz a liar?" inquired General Closs.
"No, sir. I simply wrote to the
authorities at Washington the facts
which I learned through my investiga-
tion here at the academy."

This ended the testimony of the last
witness and the court adjourned at 4
o'clock to reconvene at Governor's
island at 10 o'clock Monday morning.

PRESIDENTIAL TERMS.

GROVER CLEVELAND GIVES HIS
VIEWS TO THE WORLD.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)
New York, Dec. 29.—Writing on "The
President of the Twentieth Century,"
for a copyrighted special issue of the
New York World tomorrow, ex-Presi-
dent Cleveland refers to the Presi-
dential tenure in these terms:
"Thoughtful citizens will more and
more appreciate the objections urged
against the present indirect and cum-
bersome mode of electing their Presi-
dents. The circumstances in which
this plan originated, if ever of con-
trolling importance, ought no longer to
excuse such a baffling confusion of
ideas as grows out of the Philippine
bill. In a popular government the peo-
ple's chief officer and their most direct
representative may be made the recipi-
ent of their trust and the depository
of their power in flagrant opposition to
the declared popular will."

"Strong as these are from time to
time urged in favor of a change in the
tenure of the Presidential office. These
should challenge serious attention to
the end that the present constitutional
limit may be removed and a more rea-
sonable and useful one substituted.
There has been a continual increase in
the Federal constitutional of a person-
ality character and related to the im-
mediate routine necessities of the
country; and so it has come to pass
that a file four sessions of Congress
held during a Presidential term two
are so brief as to scarcely permit the
passage of necessary appropriations
bills, while of the others one occurs
when the President is usually strange
in his new office and burdened with
important duties and another insep-
arable from a change of administration,
and the remaining one encounters dur-
ing its continuance the interruptions, un-
duly and demoralization of a Presi-
dential and Congressional canvass.
These conditions suggest the scant op-
portunity allowed for the initiation and
discussion of new and important Presi-
dential legislation during a single Presi-
dential term. Another argument of
considerable weight in favor of the
change is based upon the complaint
that the business and other important
interests of our people are now too fre-
quently disturbed and delayed by the
tumult and heat of a Presidential
election. It is not amiss to add that
a substantial extension of the executive
tenure would pave the way for estab-
lishing the ineligibility of an incumbent
to succeed himself—which has been
found favor with a large class of
our people as a consummation much
to be desired."

"Thus American citizens in the twen-
tieth century will be charged with the
duty of securing for themselves the ac-
tual substance of popular rule by es-
tablishing a more direct mode of select-
ing the people's Chief Executive in
strict accordance with the people's will,
and by so extending the tenure of his
office as to enable him to better serve
his countrymen and more thoroughly
protect and defend all their interests."

JUDGE FAIRCLOTH DEAD.
NORTH CAROLINA LOSES HER
CHIEF JUSTICE.
(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)
Goldboro, N. C., Dec. 29.—Chief Jus-
tice Wm. T. Faircloth died suddenly
at his home in this city tonight about
10 o'clock. He had taken a bath, and
the attack came on him just as he had
put on his night robe preparatory to
going to bed. He hastened to lie down
upon the lounge and his wife saw that
he was in a moribund condition. The neighbors
and his physician were hastily
summoned, but he was dead before
they arrived. In fact he expired a mo-
ment or two after reaching the lounge.
He was one of the wealthiest men in
this city, a director in the Bank of
Wayne, and interested in other enter-
prises. He served twice on the Su-
preme Court bench, being first appointed
in 1875, elected chief justice in 1894.

Judge Faircloth was one of the most
prominent Republicans in eastern
North Carolina.

LONDON STOCK
EXCHANGE EXCITED.The London and Globe Corpora-
tion Suspends Payment.

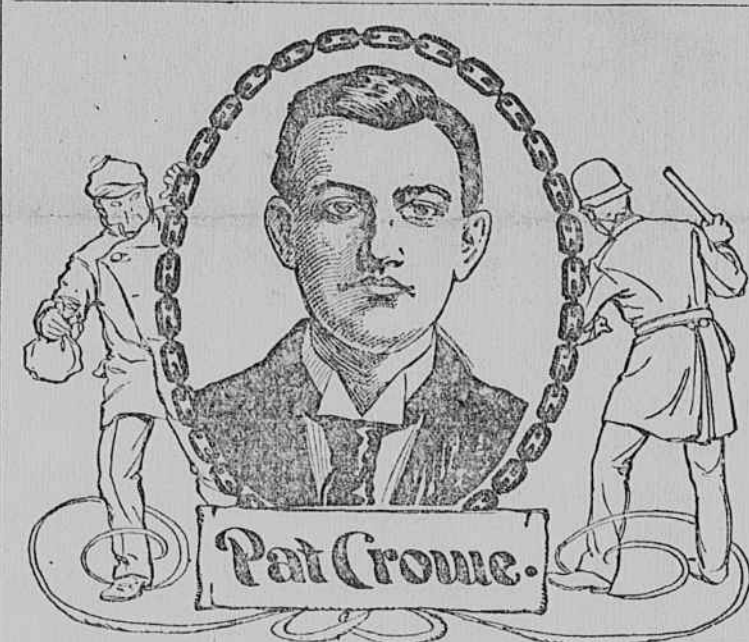
FOLLOWED BY OTHER FIRMS.

All the Failures Not Yet Known—Ameri-
cans Incidentally Affected—The Marquis
of Dufferin and Ava, Former Govern-
or-General of Canada, and British Ambassa-
dor at Paris, Chairman of the Sus-
pending Corporation, Has Another Sor-
row Added to Closing Chapter of His
Life.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)
London, Dec. 29.—The London and
Globe Finance Corporation, limited,
has suspended payment. When the
brokers yesterday delivered stock pur-
chased on account of the London and
Globe and asked for payment on ac-
count they received checks which were
dishonored. This was followed today
by the failure on the stock exchange
of 12 firms as follows:

Haggard, Maile & Pixley, Garle &
Driver, Douglas Jr., A. C.; Cornfoot
Bros., F. A. Cohen, Bockey & Bucking-
ham, Gunn & Aubrey, Richards &
Sloper, Baker & Smith, P. C. Watts, A.
C.; Flower, A. C., and P. Bouilly,
A. C. The first named is a big
firm with important connections. It is
feared a number of smaller jobbers will
be affected.

A GREAT SENSATION.
While the difficulties of the firms
closely connected with the London and
Globe division were largely discounted,
the repeated fall of the hammer this
morning caused a great sensation. It
is feared the full list of failures is not
yet known.



PAT CROWE, SUSPECTED OF THE CUDAHY KIDNAPING.

The search for Pat Crowe, the man suspected of kidnaping Eddie Cudahy, has
roused the police of almost every city in the country.

A VERY BLACK DAY.

The failures today involved twenty-
eight members of the stock exchange,
who are equally divided among job-
bers and brokers. It is generally re-
garded in the mining market as being
the blackest day since the Baring
smash, which was disastrous to all de-
pendent on today's market, however,
did not extend to the other markets,
though most of them closed depressed.

AMERICANS AFFECTED.
Americans were incidentally affected
owing to some of the firms which failed
being interested in American securi-
ties.

The London and Globe is said to be
largely interested in the Baker Street
Waterloo Electric Railroad, and the
trouble is partially attributed to the
money it has tied up in that road. The
chairman of the London and Globe Fi-
nance Corporation, limited, is the Mar-
quis of Dufferin and Ava, the former
Governor-General of Canada and British
Ambassador at Paris.

ANOTHER SORROW ADDED.
The failure of the concern of which
he is the head adds one more sorrow
to the closing chapter of his life, for he
is today preparing to start for South
Africa, in company with Lady Dufferin.
In consequence of the serious con-
dition of his son, Lord Frederick Tem-
ple Blackwood, a lieutenant in the
Ninth Lancers, who was wounded Mon-
day at Glenfingern, it is scarcely a
year since Lord Dufferin lost his eldest
son, the Earl of Ava, who died at
Ladysmith. He is now encompassed
by family grief and his honored name
is dragged in the financial mire.

FELLOW DIRECTORS.
Lord Dufferin's fellow directors are
Whitaker Wright, who is well known
in connection with many companies,
Lieutenant General the Hon. Somerset
Gough-Cathorpe, who has been col-
onel-in-chief of the Fifth Dragoon
Guards since 1892, and Lord Potham
Clinton, master of the Queen's house-
hold, and a son of the former Duke of
Newcastle. Lord Dufferin holds five
thousand shares of the London and
Globe and twenty thousand British
Americas.

The Pennsylvania Senatorship.
(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)
Harrisburg, Pa., Dec. 29.—The strug-
gle for United States Senator is still

In doubt with both sides professing to
be absolutely confident of the outcome.
Col. M. S. Quay and his Henricans
claim they have enough votes pledged
to organize both branches of the Leg-
islature and insure his election. Sen-
ator Wm. Flinn, of Allegheny, leader
of the anti-Quay Republicans and Wm.
T. Crescy, of Columbia, the Henrican
leader of the House, insist that the fu-
sionists will organize the House and
probably the Senate.

DANGEROUS MOSQUITOES.
THE UNITED STATES WILL MAKE
WAR ON THEM.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)
Washington, Dec. 29.—The United
States government has formally recog-
nized the responsibility of the mosqui-
to for the transmission of yellow fever
and malarial diseases. This fact is in-
dicated by the issuance of a general
order by Major General Wood, at Ha-
vana, directed to his post commanders
reciting that the chief surgeon of the
Department of Cuba has reported that
it is now well established that malaria,
yellow fever and malarial infection are
transmitted by the bites of mosquitoes.
Therefore, the troops are enjoined to
observe carefully two precautions,
first, they are to use mosquito bars in
all barracks, hospitals and field service
whenever practical; second, they are
to destroy the "wiggers" or young
mosquitoes by the use of petroleum on
the waters where they breed.

Permanent pools or puddles are to be
filled up. To the others are to be ap-
plied one ounce of kerosene to each 15
feet of square water twice a month,
which will destroy not only the young
but the old mosquitoes. This does not
injure drinking water if drawn from
below and not dipped out. Protection
is thus secured, according to the order,
because the mosquito does not fly far,
seeks shelter where the wind blows, and
thus each community breeds its own
mosquitoes.

Favors Congressional Reappor-
tionment.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)
Boston, Dec. 29.—The Middlesex Club
held its monthly dinner at Young's
this afternoon, at which time ex-Gov-
ernor Brackett, its president, made a
remarkable speech in discussion of the
subject "of election laws," the selected

AFFAIRS IN THE
GERMAN EMPIRE.Attitude of the Imperial Chancel-
lor Toward the Agrarians.

THE HAY-PAUNCFOTE TREATY.

Count Von Buelow Said to Be an Agrarian
Who Diplomatically Declines to Con-
cede the Agrarian Demand Wholly—
Newspaper Comments on His Attitude—
Relations of Wurtemberg With the Im-
perial Government Somewhat Strained—
Attacks of Russian Press—German
Shipyards—Prince Henry, of Prussia.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)
Berlin, Dec. 29.—The recent speeches
of Count Von Kinkowstroom, the
agrarian leader, and the attitude of
the Imperial Chancellor Count Von
Buelow, toward the agrarians have
furnished the press this week with the
main subject for discussion without
any new facts. Count Von Buelow has
not uttered a word publicly to indi-
cate his position and his silence wins
him the designation of the spec spaynx
of German politics.

THE CHANCELLOR'S POSITION.
The Vossische Zeitung assumes that
the chancellor, from his political as-
sociations, is an agrarian, but that his
diplomatic education and experience in
foreign policies render him unwilling to
concede the agrarian demand wholly,
since he must see that a grain duty of
sixty marks would render a commer-
cial treaty policy impossible. The Vos-
sche Zeitung assumes that such a
duty would cause a loss of 100,000,000
marks to the treasury. The paper con-
tinues the chancellor is on very
United States and Russia, the former
answering with measures directed
against German sugar and the latter
replying by increasing the duty on
German goods.

NEWSPAPER COMMENTS.
The press this week has much com-
mented on a semi-official article in the
Muenchener Zeitung, National Liberal
quoting Count Von Buelow as saying:
"Above all things, no international
crisis."

Many of the papers fear the chancel-
lor's conciliatory spirit will prevent
any vigorous policies and others inter-
pret his utterance as meaning that he
is ready "to sacrifice" Count Von
Posadowsky-Wehner, Secretary of
State for the Interior, in the interests
of a harmonious cabinet.

TRIP TO SOUTH GERMANY.

The Count's trip to South Germany,
concluding with the highest decoration
being bestowed upon him by the Em-
peror, gives occasion for the frequent
remark that the chancellor is on very
good terms with his Majesty. Never-
theless, the Cologne Volks Zeitung,
the leading Centrist organ, sarcastically
asks what there will be "left to confer
on Von Buelow when he actually does
something." The trip has undoubtedly
had an excellent political effect.

STRAINED RELATIONS.

The Stuttgart Schwabische Mercur,
the semi-official paper of Wurttem-
berg, remarks that the relations with
the Imperial government have later
grown somewhat strained and adds
that Count Von Buelow's object was
to restore the former cordiality, which
he has fully succeeded in doing. "Here-
after," continues the paper mentioned,
"the South German government will
have a proper participation in imperi-
al affairs."

RUSSIA ATTACKS.

The newspapers this week refer in
an aggrieved tone to the continued at-
tacks of the Russian press on Ger-
many, instancing the dissemination of
the improbable story that the Cologne
and Berlin newspapers were bribed
by the Boers to oppose the Boer cause.

HAY-PAUNCFOTE TREATY.

The United States Senate's action on
the Hay-Pauncfote treaty is much
discussed. The National Zeitung, Na-
tional Liberal, and generally friendly
to the United States, devotes a lengthy
leader to this subject this morning.
The general of the press is strongly
condemnatory of the Senate, without
sympathizing with Great Britain.

GERMAN SHIPYARDS.

The German private shipyards in 1900
completed 250,000 tons of vessels, which
is three times above the tonnage turned
out in 1896, and a fifth per cent.
above the tonnage of 1898. British
yards built in 1900 100,000 tons for Ger-
man account and the German yards
built in 1900 100,000 tons for German
account and German yards built 135,
000 tons for foreign account. Seven
hundred ships, in all over 700,000 tons,
are building for German account in
German private and foreign yards.
Forty-eight warships are being built in
German private yards.

PRINCE HENRY SUMMONED.

Berlin, Dec. 29.—An imperial order,
dated December 18, commands Prince
Henry, of Prussia, (brother of Em-
peror William), to repair to Berlin by
January 1 and remain at the capital
for some time, with the view of attain-
ing a more intimate knowledge of
state affairs. His Majesty desires that,
while at the capital, Prince Henry shall
maintain close touch with the foreign
office.

CUBAN POLITICS.

PROGRESS OF THE CONSTITU-
TIONAL CONVENTION.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)
Havana, Cuba, Dec. 29.—The constitu-
tional convention has not been in
session for several weeks, but the dif-
ferent sections thereof are busily at
work considering various clauses of the
plans which have been offered by Sen-
ators Rivera, Quesada and Mauda,
from which it is hoped and expected a
constitution will be wrought. In indi-
vidual sections have been animated
discussion and a great deal of crimina-
tion and recrimination. The chief
bones of contentions are those of suf-
frage. For the former there are vari-

ous propositions, and it is not possible
from the outside to gather all phases
of the topic.

A strong contention is being made by
the more conservative element to base
it upon an educational and property
qualification basis.

The blacks of the island are so nearly
one-half of the entire population that
when the Spaniards, who reserved citi-
zenship with the mother country, the
Americans, the English, the Germans
and the French, none of whom are
accounted "Cuban" in the political or
governmental sense, are counted out,
negroes will have a majority of the
votes should universal suffrage carry.

The proposition to form a federal
government, with six states—Havana,
Pinar del Rio, Matanzas, Santa Clara,
Puerto Principe and Santiago—is really
a fight for universal citizenship.
What the outcome will be seems not
difficult to determine. The United
States, it is claimed in certain quarters
here, can hardly accept a universal
suffrage clause. Consequently, as it
will be particularly hazardous to
grant this island a government which
might at some time be dominated by
the blacks, and thus make a Haiti or a
San Domingo of it, it is hardly thought of.

In the matter of the presidency the
two Gomezes have a strong hold on
differences and are pulling together in
the effort to prevent the constitution
prohibiting the election to that office of
a foreign-born citizen. This is in the
interest of the aspirations of Maximo
Gomez.

SOUTH AFRICAN WAR.

BOERS CONTINUE TO GIVE THE
ENGLISH TROUBLE.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)
Cradock, Cape Colony, Friday, De-
cember 28.—Klimberly is almost isolat-
ed by Boer raiders. No mails have
reached there from December 19 to De-
cember 25. Provisions are at famine
prices. The military took charge of all
the foodstuffs December 22. The Ein-
ster Regiment, commanded by Major
Barry, had a skirmish, lasting four
hours, with the Boers at Driefontein
December 27, suffering slight losses.
The Boers at Gekuk captured a convoy
of twenty-five wagons on 25th.

AN IMPORTANT INCIDENT.

London, Dec. 29.—General Kitchener,
telegraphing from Pretoria, under date
of Friday, December 28th, sends a
summary of the number of attacks
made by the Boers at various points.
The only important incident was an at-
tack on a baggage column near Grey-
ling and on a column of infantry and
made a sortie from Greylingstad and
drove off the Boers. Captains Rad-
clyffe and Harvey were wounded.
Eight men were killed, twenty-seven
were wounded and twenty-four re-
ported missing.

FICKSBURG OCCUPIED.

Blombfontein, Dec. 28.—The British
have reoccupied Ficksburg, which for
some time had been in the hands of
the Boers.

GENERAL MILES.

HUNTING TRIP TO NORTH CARO-
LINA—ALGER'S ATTACK.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)
Charlotte, N. C., Dec. 29.—A special
from Goldsboro to the Observer says:
"Lieutenant General Nelson A. Miles,
U. S. A., is in the city tonight en route
to Washington. He is returning from
a hunting trip on the Trent river,
where he was the guest of his old
friend, Mr. C. C. Jerome, formerly of
Chicago. He expressed himself as
being delighted with the trip and re-
gretted that the duties of his position
necessitated his return to Washington
by the new year. He discussed pleas-
antly reconstruction days, and referred
to his residence in the State as com-
mander of the district before his State-
hood was restored and especially re-
ferred to the fact that he instigated a
movement of help to some 25,000 whites
made poor as a result of war condi-
tions."

ALGER'S LETTER.

Speaking of Alger's attack, he said:
"I have not read it in its entirety.
Alger waited some two years to make
a statement and I guess I need be in no
hurry to make reply. The Boer ques-
tion has been pretty well condemned
already by the press of the country. If
need be I may have yet something to
say of the rottenness of the whole af-
fair."

AN ENGLISH EDITOR.

WILL CONDUCT NEW YORK
WORLD ONE DAY.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)
New York, Dec. 29.—Alfred Harms-
worth, editor and proprietor of the
London Daily Mail, has consented to
take entire charge, for one day only,
of the New York World next Monday,
to illustrate his ideas of the twen-
tieth century newspapers should be.
Tuesday's edition of the World
will be under Mr. Harmsworth's sole
direction—new in form, size, style and
contents. It is said that Mr. Joseph
Pulitzer, personally offered to give
\$20,000 to any charity Mr. Harmsworth
designated if Mr. Harmsworth could
successfully illustrate his novel ideas
of twentieth century journalism, which
he has expressed in recent magazine
articles and newspaper interviews.

DANISH WEST INDIES.

OUR GOVERNMENT MAKES OFFER
FOR THEM.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)
Washington, Dec. 29.—The negotia-
tions between the government of the
United States and the government of
Denmark have been in progress, though
intermittently, for the past two years.
The sum named in the Copenhagen
dispatch, as offered by Minister Swen-
son, 12,000,000 kroner, as the price to
be paid for the islands, is roughly
equivalent to about \$3,240,000 American.
It is impossible to learn whether this is
the maximum price to be offered.

THE OFFER MADE.

Copenhagen, Dec. 29.—The United
States Minister, Mr. T. S. Swenson, has
informed the Danish government that
the United States offers 12,000,000
kroner for the Danish Antilles and will
not give more.

AMERICA'S PART IN
ENGLAND'S HISTORY.Reviews By the Newspapers of
the Year and Century.

INSULTING TO AMERICANS.

Sir Edwin Arnold Signifies the New Cen-
tury With a Sonnet—Mr. Cunningham-
Graham, a Former Member of Parlia-
ment, Writes a Letter in Which He Bit-
terly Arraigns Anglo-American Friend-
ship and Derides the Speeches of Cham-
berlain and Lord Salisbury.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)
London, Dec. 29.—Reviews of the
year and century fill the weeklies and
daily papers. In the latter and broad-
er field the writers find great satisfac-
tion that America's part in England's
history figures prominently. Sir Ed-
win Arnold signifies the new century
with a sonnet. Greeting Columbia,
England says:

"Happen what may happen, my pride
and prayers watch thy bright
course begun.
Thou dost enrich the lessons learned
from me and speak my Shak-
speare's speech—God go with
thee!"

Columbia answers:
"If thy foes too much dare I think we
shall be no more asunder
Than two great clouds in heaven that
hold the thunder."

INSULTING ARTICLES.

That Sir Edwin Arnold's views are
not unanimously shared can be judged
from a letter of Mr. Cunningham-
Graham (a former member of Parlia-
ment, who, in July, 1888, wrote a series
of articles, most insulting to Ameri-
cans, in the Westminster Gazette),
which is given a place of honor in the
Saturday Review. It is the most bitter
arrangement of Anglo-American
friendship that has appeared for many
a day. The writer derides the after-
dinner speeches of Senator Depew,
Lord Salisbury and others, and de-
clares this friendship has resulted only
in kicks for Great Britain in the cases
of the Venezuela, San Juan, Alabama
and Behring awards. He says:

SYMPTOMS OF LOVE.

"We went on patting ourselves upon
our diaphragms, making certain that
these kicks were but symptoms of
the affection of the greatest of nations
for us. In return for our most hap-
pily which we gave them in their brave
punching of their brother Spaniards,
they gave us nothing of a kindred sort
when we started in to thrash our
United States. They stood on top of all
our concessions, like a cold bath
upon a drunkard, come the clauses of
the Senate in the Hay-Pauncfote
treaty, to